

On March 4, 1936, a decree was entered condemning and forfeiting a portion of the product, but providing for release of such portion to the claimant for reconditioning upon furnishing of bond in the sum of \$500, and finding that the remainder was not adulterated.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**25606. Adulteration and misbranding of canned tomatoes. U. S. v. 48 Cases of Canned Tomatoes, and other cases. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. nos. 36146 to 36152, incl. Sample nos. 35455-B to 35461-B, incl.)

These cases involved several lots of canned tomatoes that contained contaminants resulting from corrosion of the cans. All lots but one were falsely labeled as to the name of the packer and the place of manufacture.

On or about August 21, 1935, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 521 cases of canned tomatoes in various lots at Columbus, Indianapolis, and Terre Haute, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce between the dates of May 29 and June 10, 1935, by the Reliable Trading Co., from Cincinnati, Ohio, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. All lots but one were labeled: "Smithson Brand Salted Tomatoes \* \* \* Packed by H. M. Parrott & Co. Preston, Md." The remaining lot was labeled: "Home Circle Brand Tomatoes \* \* \* Packed for National Wholesale Grocery Co., Indianapolis, Indiana."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that contaminants resulting from corrosion of the cans had been mixed and packed with the article.

Misbranding was alleged with respect to portions of the article for the reason that the statement, "Packed by H. H. Parrott, Preston, Md.", was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since it was packed in Kentucky by the Walton Canning Co., of Walton, Ky.

On October 25, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**25607. Adulteration of canned orange juice. U. S. v. 84 Cases, et al., of Orange Juice. Tried to the court. Judgments for the Government. Decrees of condemnation with provision for release under bond for salvaging. Amended decrees of destruction.** (F. & D. nos. 36161, 36345. Sample nos. 8181-B, 8182-B, 8183-B, 35470-B, 35471-B.)

These actions involved canned orange juice that was in part decomposed.

On August 19 and September 17, 1935, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 195½ cases of canned orange juice at Lexington, Ky., consigned from East San Pedro, Calif., on or about July 7, 1935, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce from the State of California into the State of Kentucky, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Absopure California Orange Juice Absopure Fruit Products, Inc., Anaheim, California."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

The Absopure Fruit Products, Inc., Anaheim, Calif., appeared as claimant and waived a trial by jury. On November 9, 1935, a motion to dismiss the libels having been overruled and the cases having been submitted to the court on the pleadings, the statements of attorneys and evidence introduced on behalf of the Government and claimant, judgments of condemnation were entered providing that the product might be released to the claimant under bond, conditioned that the bad cans be removed therefrom. On February 27, 1936, the claimant having failed to execute a bond to secure release of the goods, amended decrees were entered ordering that the product be destroyed and that the claimant pay costs in both cases, amounting to \$87.30.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**25608. Adulteration of tomato paste. U. S. v. 38 Cartons of Tomato Paste, and other cases. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. nos. 36206, 36207, 36208. Sample no. 15824-B.)

These cases involved canned tomato paste that contained filth resulting from worm infestation.

On August 23, 1935, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 283 cartons of canned tomato paste at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 5, 1935, by the Anaheim Canning Co., from Anaheim, Calif., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Kitty Brand Tomato Paste \* \* \* Packed by Glorioso Canning Co., Anaheim, Cal."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On October 2 and October 4, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**25609. Adulteration of tomato catsup. U. S. v. 55 Cases and 60 Cases of Tomato Catsup. Default decrees of destruction.** (F. & D. nos. 36240, 36241. Sample nos. 23123-B, 23125-B.)

These cases involved tomato catsup that contained filth resulting from worm infestation.

On August 26, 1935, the United States attorneys for the Districts of Minnesota and North Dakota, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in their respective district courts libels praying seizure and condemnation of 55 cases of tomato catsup at Moorehead, Minn., and 60 cases of tomato catsup at Fargo, N. Dak., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 12, 1935, by the Hawaiian Pineapple Co., from Alameda, Calif., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. A portion of the article was labeled: "Hunts Superior Tomato Catsup \* \* \* Packed by Hunt Bros. Packing Co., San Francisco, California." The remainder was labeled: "Hunts Tomato Catsup \* \* \* Hunt Bros. Packing Co. San Francisco, Calif."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On October 21, 1935, and January 11, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**25610. Adulteration of tomato ketchup. U. S. v. 95 Cases of Ketchup. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. no. 36248. Sample no. 9978-B.)

This case involved ketchup that contained filth resulting from worm and insect infestation.

On August 31, 1935, the United States attorney for the Western District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 95 cases of ketchup at San Antonio, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 26, 1935, by the Kuner-Empson Co., from Brighton, Colo., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Kuner's Ketchup, packed by Kuner Pickle Company, Brighton, Colo."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On October 25, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**25611. Adulteration and misbranding of tomato catsup. U. S. v. 698 Cases of Tomato Catsup. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. no. 36254. Sample nos. 16092-B, 16093-B, 16094-B.)

This case involved shipments of canned and bottled tomato catsup that was adulterated because of the presence of filth resulting from worm infestation. A part of the canned catsup was originally labeled "7 lbs.", but on some of the cans the figure "7" had been obliterated. Examination of those cans on which the "7" had not been obliterated showed that they contained less than 7 pounds.

On or about September 9, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 698 cases of tomato